

REMARKS

1. The Examiner's reconsideration of the application is urged in view of the amendments above, the following corrections and the attachments hereto and the comments which follow.
2. Regarding formalities, the objection to the specification has been rectified by the substitute Abstract attached hereto.

Concerning the drawings, reconsideration of the requirement is requested, since it is submitted that there is adequate support in the specification. In the specification, it is explained that color filters can be introduced by replacing the mirrors with dichroic mirrors. Thus, in relation to Figure 4, this would mean identifying the mirrors 108 and 118 as both mirrors and dichroic mirrors. As the mirrors 108 and 118 are already illustrated, and there would be no change in the drawings at all, reconsideration is requested. If some amendment of the specification would be preferred by the Examiner, certainly that could be done but it is believed that there is already adequate description in the specification.

3. In the Office action, page 5, point 9, the Examiner rejected the claims 1- 3, 10-14, 16-18, and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Nishida (US 6,871,963).

Amended independent claim 1 is set forth above which is a combination of claims 1 and 4, as suggested by the Examiner on page 9, points 10 and 11 of the Office Action. New claims 22 to 24 have been added to avoid the “or” statements in original claim 4.

Amended claim 1 describes a color projection system for projecting an image on a screen comprising the following features:

- a. one light source for emitting a white light beam,
- b. a light splitting means for splitting said white light beam into color subbeams each comprising light of a different wavelength or wavelength range,
- c. for each of said color subbeams a light modulating means,
- d. and a dichroic prism for recombining said color subbeams,
- e. each of said modulating means positioned adjacent to a side of said dichroic prism,
- f. wherein said color projection system comprises further optical components for imaging each of said color subbeams onto the relevant light modulating means
- g. such that the images of each of said color subbeams on the corresponding light modulating means have a substantially equal size and
- h. such that the images of each of said color subbeams on the screen have the same orientation and
- i. wherein for an image representing a plane of equal color, the distance between the average color coordinates in the 1976 CIE Chromaticity Diagram for the ANSI-points at the left side of the image on the screen and for the ANSI-points at the right side of the image on the screen is smaller than 0.01.

In Nishida a color projection system for projecting an image on a screen is disclosed comprising a light source, emitting an illumination light, a color light separation optical system for separating the illumination light into three color light beams, for each of the color light beams, a light valve for modulating each of the color light beams and a cross dichroic prism for synthesizing the color beams exiting from the light valves.

However, Nishida does not disclose a color projection having a feature related to the distance between the average color coordinates in the 1976 CIE Chromaticity Diagram of the ANSI-points at the left side and the ANSI-points at the right side of an equal color image.

Therefore, amended claim 1 is not anticipated by Nishida.

A color projection system for projecting an image on a screen as described in amended claim 1 is not disclosed either in US 6,807,020 (Wolfe) or in US 6,344,927 (Itoh e.a.).

Amended claim 1 is thus not anticipated by the prior art cited in the Office Action.

The same reasoning can be applied to amended independent claim 14.

All other claims being dependent on claim 1 or claim 14, they incorporate all subject matter of these claims and add additional subject matter which makes them *a fortiori* not anticipated by each of the cited references.

4. Amended claim 1 would not have been obvious over Nishida in view of Wolfe or in view of Itoh.

In the Wolfe Patent, lens arrays are described correcting color or hue of a projected image as a function of the angle to the viewing screen at which the viewer sees the projected image. Such arrays are interposed between projection CRT's and a display screen. There is no indication in the Wolfe Patent of feature i., mentioned above. In this context Wolfe is only referring to the 1976 CIE Standard and is calculating the value of the color coordinates as a function of the viewing angle. In the present invention, use is made of the distance between the color coordinates in the $u'v'$ color diagram of an average value of the ANSI points at the left side of an equal color image and an average value of the ANSI points at the right side of that image.

In the Itoh Patent, the 1976 CIE Standard or an application of this Standard is not mentioned.

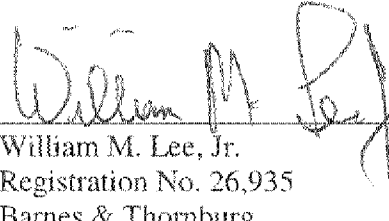
Amended claim 1 is thus also non-obvious in view of the prior art.

The same reasoning can also be applied to independent claim 14. All other claims are dependent on independent claim 1 or independent claim 14 and their subject matter is thus also non-obvious.

Consequently, the subject matters of all new claims are not only novel but also non-obvious.

Given the above, it is submitted that the application is now in condition for allowance, and the Examiner's further and favorable reconsideration in that regard is urged.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William M. Lee, Jr.", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

William M. Lee, Jr.
Registration No. 26,935
Barnes & Thornburg
P. O. Box 2786
Chicago, Illinois 60690-2786
(312) 214-4800
(312) 759-5646 (fax)

WML/emc